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POETICAL.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

I LOVE THEE.

BY J. R. FARRICK.

I love thee—there's not a star

In thy blue eyes above

More true to me, more sphere

Thou art to me my love.

There's not a thought, a dream but brings

Me to thy image on my wings.

I love thee—and thy love is all

The light that I can claim.

I ask no great things from thee,

I ask no promise far.

My sun by day, my star by night,

Set in an azure of light.

I love thee—and thy pleasant smile

Is like a dream to me.

Whisper I hush on all the charms

Thou lovest in life and dream.

And read those eyes whose tender light

Views with the brightest star of night.

I love thee—and thy spirit speaks

Upon my lonely hours.

Like sunlight to the sleeping earth,

Or perfume to the flowers.

And like a melody that thrills

Glides o'er my bosom's fount of love.

I love thee—and thy gentle voice

Is whispered in each breeze.

And in every word that comes

Amid the waving trees.

In every star, in every flower

I trace thy presence and thy power.

I love thee—and there comes to me

In every thought and dream

The voice of gentle melody.

I love thee—and thy heart is true

Like sunlight to the sleeping earth,

STATISTICS OF RAILROADS

IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN INTERESTING AND RELIABLE REPORT.

The statistics which are given below

were compiled from the Census Reports

for 1850; and being taken by those who

had no interest in the subject, are entitled

to that consideration which one-sided

documents are not. It is true, that those

who compiled them, were most likely

Railroad advocates, for who is not that

has ever examined the subject? We be-

speak for all that follows careful con-

sideration. It is worthy of the attention

of all, but more particularly, of those who

take pleasure in giving information to

others.

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

March 1st 1852.

In compliance with your request, I

proceed to answer your inquiries concern-

ing the statistics of the United States.

The number of miles of railroad in

operation in the United States, January

1st 1852, was as nearly as can be ascer-

ained, 10,614. At the same time was in

course of construction an extent of rail-

road amounting, according to the most

reliable estimates, to 10,632 miles. By

far the greater portion of the lines com-

menced, but now incomplete, will be

finished, no doubt, within the ensuing five

years. The length of railroads brought

into operation since January 1st 1848 is

5,234 miles. Within the last year 2,153

miles have been finished. Nearly all

the lines in progress have been commenced

since 1848. It is supposed that one

hundred miles additional to the 10,632

now known to be in progress will be put

under contract during 1852.

There never existed greater activity in

the making of railroads in the United

States than at the present time. Many

of the lines projected have taken the place

of plans for the construction of canals

and turnpike roads. Accordingly, these

works of public improvement are not

prospered with the same ardor and en-

ergy as formerly, although active activity

exists in the construction of plank roads.

The labor and capital which they would

require are absorbed in the numerous and

almost colossal schemes of railroad

building. Since 1848 the extent of rail-

road opened for travel and transportation

has nearly doubled, and there is reason

to believe that the increase in the length

of road brought into use will not be less

rapid during the next period of four years.

By the year 1860 we may expect that

the territory of the United States will be

traversed by at least 30,000 miles of

railroad.

It is very difficult to form an estimate

of the average expense per mile of build-

ing railroads in the United States. In

fact, no average can be assumed as ap-

plicable to the whole country. The cost

of the roads in New England is about

\$45,000 per mile; in New York, Penn-

sylvania and Maryland, about \$40,000.

But in the interior of these States the

surface of the country is broken, render-

ing the cost of grading heavy; and near

the sea, and deep streams interrupt

the lines of travel, and make the expense

of bridging a serious item.

In New England, and the more densely

inhabited parts of all the old States, ex-

cept the Atlantic, as in all European coun-

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DANVILLE:

The Whig National Convention.

The Boston Journal notices the table furnished by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, of the probable vote of the Whig National Convention, and says:

It claims too much for General Scott, and concedes, of course, too little to the two other candidates, and it separates the opposing vote in such a manner as to give an appearance of strength to the side of Scott, which in truth belongs to his opponents.

It matters not to those who desire to see a statesman in the Presidential Chair, whether that candidate be Webster or Fillmore. Both have strong, ardent, and devoted friends. But on this one point they agree. They rest the claims of their candidate upon his service to the country as a statesman, and the true interest of the country in calling such a man to preside over her destinies.

In calculating chances, therefore, in advance of what will be certainly on the 16th of June, we must divide the delegates into two classes—of one for statesmanship and experience, and the other for supposed availability in the score of military renown. In other words, the Webster and Fillmore men go into the Convention armed in opposition to the policy which is supposed to denote the nomination of Scott.

We therefore, in the following table, divide the delegates as Scott and anti-Scott, and that we may be very liberal, we concede to Scott all whom we consider to be not certainly opposed to him.

Anti-Scott.	Scott.
Massachusetts, 13	1
Rhode Island, 3	1
N. Hampshire, 4	1
Connecticut, 5	1
Vermont, 4	1
Maine, 1	7
New York, 1	26
Pennsylvania, 2	25
New Jersey, 7	7
Delaware, 3	3
Maryland, 6	6
Virginia, 15	15
North Carolina, 10	10
South Carolina, 10	10
Georgia, 7	7
Alabama, 12	12
Kentucky, 12	12
Missouri, 9	9
Louisiana, 6	6
Tennessee, 12	12
Mississippi, 7	7
Arkansas, 4	4
Texas, 4	4
Florida, 3	3
Iowa, 2	2
California, 4	4
Michigan, 1	1
Ohio, 13	13
Indiana, 11	11
Illinois, 1	1
Wisconsin, 1	1
Total number of members, 295.	Majority, 148.

The above table we have prepared after carefully canvassing the probable complexion of the various delegations, upon information derived from the best sources.

The correctness of this estimate having been questioned, the Journal replies: We have good authority for our estimates of the probable number of anti-Scott votes—authority which to us is direct and conclusive.

The Frankfort Commonwealth, in speaking of the prominent Whigs named for the Presidency, thus refers to Mr. Crittenden.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.—This is a name often mentioned now in connection with the Presidency, although every one recognizes it as worthy of that association. It is generally spoken of in regard to the Vice Presidency; and should Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, or Gen. Scott be nominated, it is very probable that the second place on the ticket will be offered to Mr. Crittenden. But in the case the Convention shall find that none of the three names first mentioned above can be harmonized with the party and give a reasonable assurance of success, and shall therefore be compelled to look around for some other man as a compromise candidate, where could their selection be so reasonably expected to fail, or where could it so justly fall, as upon John J. Crittenden of Kentucky. No where can they find an able statesman, a brave Whig, a noble patriot, or a truer friend to the constitution and the Union. With such a nomination, so made, the Whigs of the Union would shout for joy.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The Fairmount (Va.) True Virginian says:

We are informed by Col. Haymond and others, that a portion of a regularly MacAdams road has been discovered on the opposite side of the river from this place. We have not seen it ourselves, but learn that it extends pretty much along the bank of the river. Its width is about 16 feet, and the track well graded. The bed of stone seems to be a foot or two thicker than, and made precisely after the plan of our MacAdams roads. The discovery was made by the washing away of a hill which partially covered the road. When, and by what cause of people this road was made, is unknown at the present day, but gives evidence of the existence of a population here at some former age of the world, as far advanced in civilization, or at least in the art of road making, as ourselves. There was found in the bed of the road the stump of a chestnut tree, which was ascertained to be 180 years old at the least, and how much older, our informant could not tell, as the stump was hollow. Here is food for thought. Who were the people that made this road—when did they make it—and what has become of them?

A late despatch from New Orleans says: "The Steamship Yacht arrived from Brownsville with dates of 26th of May. The outriggers by the Mexicans, named, 'A Party of 40 crossed the Grande and killed 5 Americans who were engaged in Lake Camanche, on the American side. Two escaped."

DEMOCRACY.

The Richmond Whig cites for grateful remembrance, a few of the obligations under which the Democratic party have placed the people of the South:

"It is a circumstance very striking and remarkable that while the Locos claim to be the only trustworthy champions of the South, they are the men who alone have supported and given consequence to the worst enemies the South has ever known. They began with Martin Van Buren—He was their especial pet. He was the Northern man with Southern feelings. He was devoted, body and soul to the peculiar institutions of the South. If any poor Whig expressed a doubt of the fact, he was forthwith denounced as an Abolitionist. Time rolled on, and this patent Democrat—this unvarnished advocate of the South, turned out to be the head and front of the Free-soil party, and was actually their candidate for the Presidency in 1848.

Again, Mr. Lewis Cass was nominated for the Presidency in '48. He was a Simon Pure. This like had never been before. Other people might be doubted, but his soul was absorbed in the institution of slavery. Public meetings were held and resolutions were adopted, proclaiming him immaculate, and denouncing all who opposed him as the tools of the Abolitionists—and especially Gen. Taylor. A Southern planter—who owned some hundreds of negroes, The Spartan Guard in Richmond seized the Nicholas letter, and held it up as embodying such sentiments, was the only human being in whom the South could confide. The vile Whigs who distrusted him and opposed him, were all a set of infamous Abolitionists—Well the election passed by—this Southern champion was defeated—and now, the very men who landed him to the skies, confess he is a 'cheat'—an 'counterfeit'—an 'abortion.'"

In December, 1849, this same party, which claims to have the South under its special protection, nominated William L. Brown, of Indiana, for the Speaker's Chair in the House of Representatives—the second officer of the Government. He, too, was a nominated Southern man. He was more South than the South Pole. The immediate Cass himself was not comparable to him. But just as the election was about to take place, and after all the vigorous guaranties of the South had vowed their determination to vote for him, a Whig brought the damning fact to light, that the said Brown was in full communion with, and had actually entered into written pledges, to the Free-Soilers.

THIS "MIDDLE" NAME.—The editor of the Hopkinsville Rile, discussing on the subject of discerning the character of a man by his autograph, holds the following language in regard to dropping the first and making the "middle" name prominent.

But we started with the undue prominence which the "middle name" has been acquiring within a few years past. It is an evidence of a degenerating refinement. Since the departure of his better years, since his genius has lost its wildwood freshness in the reeking hot-beds of New York, Willis has become N. Parker Willis. The path which he traveled over from the N. P. to the N. Parker is in its whole scope a departure from the high yearning of his genius, a path of prostitution and degeneracy. And, trifling though it be, the alteration in his signature is an evidence of the fact. Strange as it may seem, no man who writes such a signature can be purely great. He has a degrading weakness somewhere that will cripple his best efforts, and often roll him in the dust. If the world had never produced but one Milton, and had had written his name J. O. Milton, Paradise Lost would never have been achieved. Could W. Smithers Shinkspere have produced Macbeth? The idea is preposterous! Mrs. E. Oakes Smith used to be the delight of magazine readers when she was Mrs. Seth Smith; and she may lecture off the crack of doom but she will never before any account, until she shakes off this degrading name. Just as soon as we saw that the address of the Whig seceders had the name of J. A. Aristide Laundry attached to it, we felt certain that it would do an inglorious death, even if it did not kill off who stood around its cradle. Of course, we do not pretend to go deeply into the philosophy of this matter, but we indicate results which are just as true as experimental demonstration can make them.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The Louisville Journal of Saturday has the following: A difficulty occurred at Guard's Landing, six miles up Licking, on Wednesday last, resulting in the death of a respectable citizen. A man named Robinson, had an altercation with a neighbor, named Crawford, about some stock getting into Crawford's field. Robinson having a rifle in his hand, took deliberate aim, and told Crawford if he spoke another word, or even turned his head, he would blow his brains out. The unfortunate man made some remark, when Robinson pulled the trigger, and sent Crawford into eternity.

The Hon. H. S. Paine of Mississippi, labored zealously in behalf of the compromise, and in opposition to the efforts of a large majority of his old political friends, elected him Governor. He deserved it. He recently attempted to merge the whole Whig party in Leflore county by turning the party into the Baltimore convention. The consequence is that the Whigs have abandoned him, and as the Democrats had abandoned him before, he is left with out a party to sustain his administration. He deserves it. Lou. Journal.

The Washington Union and the rest of the Democratic papers in the South, insist that Gen. Scott cannot receive the vote of any Southern State because he has not yet come out for the "finality of the compromise." May he not, but do the Washington Union & Co. target that in Virginia last fall every Democratic candidate for Congress who, as a member of the preceding Congress, had fought and voted against the compromise was re-elected by the people. Lou. Journal.

MAIL-BURDEN.—By yesterday's mail we received the following letter:

SUPREMACY, May 29, 1852.
GENTLEMEN:—There have been several mail robberies in the neighborhood of Waynesburg, Lincoln county, within the last month, and some checks and money lost. Mr. John L. Murphy found a large bundle of letters rolled up and laid under a log near the road, all of which were broken open. Some of the way bills bore date Louisville, and Maysville, May 6.

Three brothers, named Taylor, have been arrested. They have been conveying the mail from this place to Stanford. I think the department ought to put a special agent on this route. Lou. Jour. 5th

Dangerous Counterfeit.—Mr. Dye publisher of Dye's Director, informed us yesterday that he had just seen a twenty dollar bill on the bank of Kentucky, and a twenty on the bank of the State of South Carolina, and also a bill of the same denomination on the Louisiana State Bank, all of which were from the genuine plates, but forged signatures. These are most dangerous counterfeits, from the fact that all good judges of money usually form their opinions of the genuineness of a bill from the appearance of the plate, and not the signature.—Cin. Com.

Methodist General Conference and the Old Folios.—A case of some interest to members of the Society of Old Folios was taken up by the General Conference at Boston, on the 19th inst.

The Ohio Annual Conference had passed a vote of censure upon some of its members for joining the Order, in disregard of certain Conference resolutions on the subject. The Committee of Itinerary reported unfavorable on the action of the Annual Conference, with a resolution declaring the proceeding disorderly.

Rev. A. Shier moved a substitute, declaring it not competent for an Annual Conference to censure members for joining secret Societies, and that the action of the Ohio Conference be annulled. The substitute was laid on the table by a vote of 89 to 23 and the report of the Committee was adopted.

Valor to be rewarded.—The gold box left by Gen. Jackson to the city of New York, to be conferred on him who should be adjudged the most heroic of the American invaders in the late war with Mexico, has not yet been disposed of; but the committee of the common council, charged with this duty, have fixed a period three months distant, to determine who is the most worthy to receive the testimony of valor. The application of candidates must be sent in with that time. N. Y. Express.

BREVITIES.

Small pox is prevailing at Macon, Georgia.

They are selling ice in Nashville at one cent a pound.

The yellow fever has not appeared as an epidemic in New Orleans for five years.

The Covington and Lexington Railroad is being pushed ahead very rapidly.

There are near two hundred soldiers at the Newport Barracks.

The snowy mountains in Australia are found to be one vast gold bed.

A snake eight feet long was killed near Newport on Tuesday last.

In California they bet a thousand head of cattle on a single horse race.

Considerable conversation is now laid about the railroad from Newport to Maysville.

Every seven minutes a child is born in London; and in every nine minutes one dies.

A despatch from Lexington, Mo., says that there is considerable sickness on the plains.

A chap was ridden on a rail at Clay Village, Ky., last week for slandering a lady.

It is said there are more than ten thousand acres of public land in Ripley county, Indiana.

Over one thousand head of cattle have been shipped from Maysville, for the eastern market, this season.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Gazette says the army worm has made its appearance in that vicinity in immense numbers.

In Boston, recently, a young fellow was fined three dollars for kissing a girl in the street.

It is stated that there are five millions of Germans in the United States—one-fifth of the total population.

The wheat crop throughout the western States is spoken of as looking extremely fine the present season.

The office of Sheriff for New York city and county is said to yield to its occupant nearly \$100,000 per annum.

The Russellville, Ky. Herald says that tobacco plants are exceeding scarce in that country, and those planted out do not promise well.

Two men were whipped, rode on a rail, and then ducked, opposite St. Louis, a few days ago, for grossly insulting some ladies.

Mr. Spiegel had both of his arms blown off at St. Louis, on Monday last, by the premature discharge of a cannon he was helping to load.

A Connecticut company are about establishing a large iron foundry and railroad car manufactory, on Licking river, near Covington.

Mrs. Anna Hoag, the Poughkeepsie murderess, is said to be the illegitimate daughter and only descendant of the illustrious Robert Fulton.

The Legislature of Indiana has passed a law making railroad companies liable for all stock killed, unless the loads are properly protected by fences.

A State Native American Convention, in Pennsylvania, is to be held on the 30th of June, at Harrisburgh. Their National Convention is on the 4th of July.

A project has come up to build a tower 1,000 feet high—a modern Tower of Babel—with the material of the Crystal Palace. Fox & Henderson, builders of the Palace, are said to have expressed their conviction that the project is practicable.

THE EXPEDITION TO JAPAN.—Some of the newspapers are insisting upon the insufficiency of the expedition which is being fitted out for Japan. This objection would be valid, says the Bulletin of the Pacific, were it the purpose of our Government to send a hostile armament against that country. But such is not the intention. The visit is one of peace and friendship, intended to open a commercial intercourse, if it be found practicable, and to secure kind treatment to such American citizens as may be cast upon the Japanese coast, either by shipwreck or otherwise. Were our Government to undertake to compel the authorities of Japan to open their ports to our trade, a much larger force than that to be sent would certainly be required, and it is doubtful whether our whole navy could effect the object; for the battering down a town or two would not accomplish it.

FRUIT BRAZIL.—An arrival at Boston brings Pernambuco dates to the 23d of April.

Two British barks from New South Wales, put in for supplies. They brought the most glowing intelligence of gold discoveries in Australia. On Mount Alexander (near Melbourne), Port Phillip, upward of 60,000 diggers were at work, and the yields of the precious metal averaged more than a ton per week. The gold appears to be distributed along the surface for miles and miles, and to require little or no trouble in detaching it from the soil. Several other deposits, almost equally productive, were being discovered daily, and it was supposed that the yield during the year would be immense. Some of the California miners had arrived, and were getting on famously.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—Some days since, a ship loaded with cotton, at Charleston, took fire. The Charleston News thus alluded to a trial of the Fire Annihilator which was made at the time:

"We omitted to state, that during the fire, the most talked of 'Annihilator,' (a specimen of which was purchased by the city some time ago, from a gentleman who had imported it to test its powers,) was brought to bear upon the flames as well as could be done, by being cast to the hold of the ship, but with no sensible effect, except the emission of a dense vapor, which almost 'annihilated' those who inhaled it."

Pence called our warriors home. The clouds of war had rolled away, and broad and golden fields that once graced beneath the misrule of Mexican anarchy and despotism were found smiling beneath the protecting folds of that banner, which—

"O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

We find Gen. Pierce resuming the peaceful avocations of private life, and enjoying the delightful quietude of "home."

We do not think that Gen. Pierce entitled himself to any extraordinary credit by "resuming the peaceful avocations of private life." He couldn't well keep on fighting Mexico when the war was at an end; he couldn't well continue in the army when the army was disbanded; and he couldn't well go into any civil office when the people didn't elect him to any. We really don't see what he was to do but "resume the peaceful avocations of private life."—Lou. Journal.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—The new law of Kentucky, in regard to weights and measures, goes into effect on the 1st of July next, and is as follows:

Rye, 60 pounds to the bushel.
Indian Corn, 56 " " "
Barley, 48 " " "
Oats, 34 " " "
Potatoes, 60 " " "
Beans, 60 " " "
Brass, 20 " " "
Clover Seed, 60 " " "
Timothy " 45 " " "
Flax " 36 " " "
Hemp " 44 " " "
Buckwheat, 52 " " "
Blue grass, 14 " " "
Corn Meal, 50 " " "
Onions, 57 " " "
Salt, 50 " " "

It is said that the purchasers of the Crystal Palace have bought a site in London for its immediate re-erection.

Henry Waller, Esq., has been re-elected President of the Maysville and Lexington railroad company.

German laborers, it is said, are preferred by the railroad contractors in the interior of Illinois, to any other.

In Sweden, when a man gets drunk the third time, he is deprived of the privilege of voting. It aims to do this.

The statement that Mrs. Clay had never been in Washington is incorrect. She has been there often, but many years ago.

The Cincinnati Atlas, of Thursday, says that several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in that city within a few days.

The San Francisco papers notice the arrival there of a cargo of two hundred and fifty tons of ice from the Russian settlement of Sitka.

Passengers are now conveyed from Montreal to New York in the short space of 21 hours, and at the low rate of \$5. The distance is not far from 500 miles, being at the rate of about one cent per mile.

More New Goods.
G. A. ALMSTRONG has received an additional supply of Dress and Staple Dry Goods, &c., which he offers on accommodating terms. May 28

WOOL! WOOL!
10,000 POUNDS WOOL WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wool, delivered at my Dry Goods Store in Danville.
L. DIMMITT.
May 27, '52

Desirable Family Residence FOR SALE.

A VERY handsome and convenient Family Residence, situated in one of the most pleasant neighborhoods of Danville, is offered for sale. The House is of frame, newly new, in first rate repair, and contains 4 good Rooms, Hall and Kitchen, good Cistern, and all the necessary out-houses. The lot contains about an acre of ground, and is an excellent garden spot, being already well stocked with Fruit Trees and Shrubs. Possession given immediately.

If not previously sold at private sale, this property will be sold publicly, to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in Danville, on Monday, June 21st, 1852, being county court day.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to S. P. BARBER.

All persons having claims against the estate of J. J. BARBER, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned, for settlement, June 4, 1852.

S. P. BARBER.

JOHN STODGILL.

May 21, 1852.

Having been engaged in the business in other markets, he thinks he will be able to please all who may patronize him, both with the quality of his Meats and his style of butchering. He will sell as low as it is possible for him to do, and will treat all alike, without showing exclusive favors to any one. As he designs making this his permanent place of business, he solicits the favor of the citizens generally.

Terms—Cash, positive in all cases.
JOHN STODGILL.
May 21, 1852.

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NEW WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

This undersigned has just returned with a most elegant stock of Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c. He does not think it worth while to specify for the fact, as so many gentlemen and ladies have been displaying in getting up the present styles, that he was almost on his head at sight of them, and finding them all very, very cheap, could not help exclaiming, and exclaiming quite a variety. Now, therefore, he can't wait to keep them all for himself, but as they are, in fact, and the public will find, taking quality of goods into consideration, that he will sell as low as any body.

THOS. R. J. AYRES,
Danville, April 30, 1852

Watches and Jewelry.

S. S. CUTLER & CO.,
Late Walton & Cutler,
No. 2, Meladon Building, same as occupied by D. S. G. Gouder.

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON, KY.

WE respectfully call the attention of the residents of Danville and vicinity, to our large and beautiful stock, now receiving and opening, consisting in part of:

Fine Diamond Bracelets,
Ear Rings, Brooches, Finger Rings,
and Gentlemen's Pins.

Fine Gold and Silver Watches.

From the best makers, viz: Cooper, Tabb, Norris & Campbell, Joseph Johnson, R. D. Johnson, Perrot, Montanone, &c., and in 18 carat gold, and in every imaginable style. Also on assortment of:

NEW JEWELRY
Is large and rich, comprising all the latest styles of Watches, Bracelets, set with Pearls and Rubies, Rich Brooches, Gold Pins, Mourner's Bracelets, Gold Vest, Gold and Silver Chains, Lockets, Finger Rings of every shape and pattern.

SILVER PLATE
Silver Tea Sets, Plated Ware, Clocks, &c.

WATCHES WORK done in the best manner. An attention is extended to all orders, and the city is well supplied with all the latest styles of watches, and new jewelry receiving every week.

S. S. CUTLER & CO.,
Lexington, May 21, 1852

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